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VICTORY

A MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE MADRAS WAR EFFORT

VOL. I FEBRUARY 1942 No. 6

The Provincial War Committee 1942. The Executive Committee of the Provincial War Committee met in the Cabinet Room, Fort St. George, on the 6th February 1942 under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor. The Recruitment Sub-Committee also held one sitting on 6th February 1942 at Fort St. George, and the Propaganda Sub-Committee met on 16th February 1942.

Changes at Victory Headquarters : Mr. F. R. Brislee, I.C.S., was transferred as Labour Commissioner, Madras, and he handed over charge on 31st January 1942. Captain G. T. B. Harvey succeeded him as Director of War Publicity and Secretary, Provincial War Committee, and took charge on 16th February 1942.

Certain subjects hitherto dealt with in the Chief Secretariat, Press Section, have been transferred to the office of the Director of War Publicity, which has now been classified by Government an " A " class office.

His Excellency the Governor's War Fund. The total contribution to His Excellency the Governor's War Fund, including amounts previously collected for His Excellency the Governor's War Charities Appeal Fund amounted, on 2nd March 1942, to Rs. 1,93,05,645-15-8 thus marking an addition of Rs. 7,08,544-0-5 during the month of February 1942. The details as to how the sum was disbursed are shown hereunder :—

	RS.	A.	P.
By His Excellency the Governor's War Charities Appeal Fund prior to the closing of that Fund and to the handing over of the undisbursed balance to the Madras Governor's War Fund ..	2,52,060	13	6
By the Madras Governor's War Fund :—			
To specific charities and to the Joint War Charities Committee earmarked in accordance with the wishes of donors ..	9,76,029	4	0
To Air Ministry, London, for cost of Aircraft for Madras Squadrons ..	1,62,00,000	0	0
To Indian Air Force ..	1,50,000	0	0
To Government of India (Defence Department) for purchase of armoured cars ..	4,10,000	0	0
To Madras Flying Club o/a Scholarships Trainer Aircraft, Parachutes, and other equipment and for training Flying Instructors, etc ..	3,08,969	3	1
To His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, etc., for Indian Defence Purposes earmarked in accordance with the wishes of donors ..	12,422	15	6
To Relief of Air Raid victims in Burma and Malaya ...	1,00,000	0	0
	1,84,09,482	4	1
Balance as at close of business on 2nd March 1942 ..	8,96,163	11	7

	RS.	A.	P.
Honorary Treasurer's Account	8,85,863	11	7
Secretary's Suspense Account No. I ..	10,000	0	0
Secretary's Suspense Account No. II ..	300	0	0
Total ..	8,96,163	11	7

Provincial Defence Loans Committee. The 3 per cent Second Defence Loan was closed with effect from the 14th February 1942. The total subscriptions in the Madras Presidency to the various kinds of Defence Loans and Defence Savings Certificates up to the end of 28th February 1942 amounted to Rupees 5,20,11,955, the subscriptions in the month of February alone being Rs. 41,63,370.

Propaganda Van. The Propaganda van completed its trial period of three months, and toured the districts of Salem, North Arcot, Chingleput, Bangalore and Madras City. A Publicity Officer and a Postal Official accompanied the van, but though the tour had considerable propaganda value, the actual sale of certificates have hardly been commensurate with the expenses incurred. The scheme is, therefore, in abeyance and a simpler one is under consideration.

Posters, blotters and cinema slides received from the Government of India were distributed to the districts with the help of District Committees.

Slogans in Advertisements. The response from commercial firms, newspapers and picture houses to the Committee's request to insert the slogan " MAKE INDIA STRONG " in their advertisements in newspapers and on hoardings has been very encouraging. There are, however, hoardings and papers where the slogan might well appear, and the Committee ask for continued support in this direction.

Aircraft for Britain. The total of remittances made to the Air Ministry in London for the purchase of Aircraft for the Madras Squadron reached up to Rs. 1,62,00,000 at the end of the month.

District Activities in Augmenting Governor's War Fund. *The Madras Race Club* generously remitted a sum of Rs. 37,368-4-0 towards the Governor's War Fund, at Madras, account and a further sum of Rs. 50,000 towards the Governor's War Fund.

The Tinnevelly District War Committee remitted Rs. 1·64 lakhs including a cheque for Rs. 1·5 lakhs presented to His Excellency during his visit to Palamcottah on 12th February 1942. The remittances also include a notable contribution of Rs. 10,000 from the Raja of Ettyapuram, while a sum of Rupees 45,143-15-8 was remitted to the Governor's War Fund by the District War Committee, Tanjore.

A sum of Rs. 70,000 was remitted by the Tenali Divisional War Committee out of the proceeds of the 3rd Raffle drawn by it.

The following are a few of the smaller contributions received during the month :—

The staff of the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals contributed Rs. 555-5-5 to the Governor's War Fund.

A sum of Rs. 400 was received from the adjutant, 5th Madras Battalion, U.T.C., Fort St. George, through the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor. The amount represents the savings from the distribution of a special form of certificate with facsimile autograph of His Excellency in place of medals and cups.

The following list of districts showing the highest daily donations made during the month will be of interest :—

Date.	Name of district.	Amount of contribution. RS.
11—2—24 ..	Vizagapatam ..	46,000
12—2—42 ..	Tanjore ..	22,500
16—2—42 ..	Tinnevelly ..	1,50,000
17—2—42 ..	Trichinopoly ..	16,936
18—2—42 ..	Ramnad ..	80,087
21—2—42 ..	Nellore ..	2,000
23—2—42 ..	Guntur ..	10,603
25—2—42 ..	Madras ..	25,583
26—2—42 ..	Madras ..	12,547
27—2—42 ..	Tinnevelly ..	13,076
28—2—42 ..	Trichinopoly ..	40,937

It may be mentioned here that the *Police Training School Band, Vellore*, performed free of charge in a number of engagements arranged in aid of War Charities. The Principal of the School reports that the Band has contributed a sum of Rs. 650 in fees of which Rs. 138 represents a personal sacrifice on the part of Sergeant Taylor and the members of the band.

Fighter Badges. A further sum of Rs. 1,399-4-0 has been received as sale proceeds of these badges during the month. The aggregate amount realized up to date on account of the sale proceeds of these badges is Rs. 10,396-14-0.

Victory Seals and Victory Pins and Badges. The sale of these articles continued to be popular and the demands, especially, for pin badges increased steadily.

His Excellency's Tours. His Excellency toured the Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, Pudukottah, Ramnad and Tinnevelly districts. He delivered many public addresses, notably at Pudukottah, Virudhunagar, Tenkasi, Palamcottah and Kovilpatti. His Excellency's tours continue to be remarkably successful in inspiring confidence allaying the effects of rumours and drawing people together in all parts of the Presidency in a common war effort. Later in the month His Excellency paid a visit to Delhi.

Joint War Charities War Supply Depot. " Besides its Red Cross work, this Depot continues to supply amenities for troops on active service. We run a canteen which supplies tea, cold drinks, cigarettes, bidis and soap to soldiers, embarking for overseas; we give playing cards, books and papers and smokes to men on the ships here or passing through; we give warm garments where wanted, and send large supplies of these to Bombay for shipment overseas. We have recently received a copy of a letter from Col. Brayne, Inspector of Amenities with the troops overseas. He says, ' Don't let the home fires die down. Every family must write regularly to its absentees (and address its letters correctly) and every little complaint and grievance must be investigated with meticulous care. Whatever can be done to collect money and services will be a worth while job. Don't collect ordinary goods in kind except books, newspapers, picture papers and woollen goods as it is better to buy them new, in bulk, standardised and properly packed.'

" The Joint War Charities Depot, Banqueting Hall, Government House, will gladly receive gifts of money for this purpose, and also books and papers in reasonably good condition. A particularly pressing appeal for these has recently been received; we are urged to make a house-to-house collection, and to ask everybody to spare some of their own books to be sent to the men overseas. Hitherto such books have always been sent to the depot at Bombay for shipment, but now a second depot has been opened at Calcutta for the distribution of books and papers to the troops overseas. If districts will make a collection of such literature and let us know to which depot they would prefer to send it, whether to Bombay for the Middle East or to Calcutta for the Far East, we will gladly send the necessary free railway certificate. Many such gifts have already been received and gratefully acknowledged; but very much more is needed if we are to keep up the supply."

Propaganda Sub-Committee. The Committee met once during the month on 16—2—1942, and approved the distribution of leaflets as follows : (1) India must Fight Japan, (2) Why Hitler will lose this war. (3) What to do in an Air-Raid—the lessons of Rangoon. (4) Japan in India. (Extracts from Madame Chiang Kai-shek's speech to women at Delhi.)

On the recommendations of Special Committees of Judges cash prizes for the best war songs in each of the languages, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada and Urdu, were awarded as follows :—

Tamil

(1) Sri T. K. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Madura.

(2) ,, G. Doraiswami, Coimbatore.

(3) ,, M. R. Mattiran, Dindigul.

Telugu

Sri B. Ramasomayajulu, Pleader, Chodavaram, Vizagapatam district.

Malayalam

(1) Srimathi Gowri Kuttiamma of Kallayi.

(2) Sri N. Narayana Menon of Irinjilakuda.

Kannada

Sri H. Narasappa, Salem.

Urdu

Syed Shah Sulaiman Khader Sahib Bahadur, Teacher, Municipal High School, Tiruppattur.

Propaganda Vans. All the nine Propaganda vans operated during the month.

(1) *Simpson's gift van MSC. No.* 3438 : Remained under the control of the Madras District War Committee and visited several parts of the City doing chiefly A.R.P. and anti-panic propaganda. As usual, officials and non-officials assisted in the demonstrations.

(2) *Van No. MSC.* 6946 : Visited about 20 places in the Trichinopoly district up to 16th February 1942. On 17th February 1942 during a demonstration at Thuraiyur the engine gave trouble and the van had therefore to be taken to Trichinopoly for repairs, where it remained till the end of the month.

(3) *Van No. MSC.* 6947 : Toured in the Coimbatore district visiting about 20 places and left at the end of the month for the Nilgiris.

(4) *Van No. MSC.* 6983 : Worked first in the East Godavari district covering about 15 important villages, and then proceeded to Vizagapatam district where it visited about 25 places during the latter half of the month.

(5) *Van No. MSC.* 6984 : Toured in the North Arcot district from the beginning of the month and visited 20 places. During the last week of the month however it developed engine trouble at Wandiwash and had to be brought to Madras for repairs.

(6) *Van No. MSC.* 6985 did propaganda after the usual three days period of rest at the commencement of the month and visited some 15 places in the Nuzvid division of the Kistna district. It then proceeded to the Nellore district where it toured some 50 villages.

(7) *Van No. MSC.* 7160 was programmed for work in the Tinnevelly district during the month, but as the van broke down on the 19th at Timmarajapuram and could not be repaired locally it had to be sent to Madura for repairs. Consequently, only about a dozen places could be visited during the period up to 18th February 1942.

(8) *Van No. MSC.* 7161, after the usual period of rest at the beginning of the month, visited six important villages up to the 10th in the Anantapur district. It then proceeded to the Kurnool district where it visited about 40 villages during the rest of the month.

(9) *Van No. MSC.* 7162 toured in the Malabar district up to 8th February 1942 doing propaganda in about 8 important centres. It then proceeded to South Kanara where it did propaganda in 20 towns.

During the month one new war **film**, " Indian Heroes Honoured " (one Tamil and one Telugu copy) was apportioned to Vans No. 6985 and No. 7162.

Leaflets : A leaflet " Comments made for the Broadcasting van " and also one on A.R.P. produced by the Bangalore Civil and Military Station War Information Sub-Committee, were distributed to all vans.

At the instance of the Propaganda Sub-Committee, the Superintendent, Government Press, was requested to supply all vans with selected war leaflets, at the rate of 200 English copies and 1,800 in Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese or Malayalam (as the case may be).

Propaganda in the Districts. Periodical notes of the War in the different theatres continue to be published by the District War Committees, e.g., East Godavari (in Telugu—weekly), Nellore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly and Salem. The Tinnevelly Propaganda Committee published a leaflet in Tamil with the caption " NOW THAT AMERICA IS IN " (by Prof. M. Subrahmanyam). The Coimbatore Committee issued two certificates to the proprietors of Cinemas at Tiruppur for the regular screening of warshorts supplied to them. Special propaganda meetings were addressed by expert speakers like Messrs. Paravastu Rajagopalachari in Madura and Salem, V. C. Sundararajan in Chittoor and K. M. Balasubrahmanyam and G. Krishnamurti in Chingleput. Intensive propaganda for speeding up recruitment to all ranks of the Defence Forces was pushed up in almost all districts. The Collector of Kurnool reports that a second propaganda centre has been opened in the Kurnool town for the purpose of intensifying the educative campaign and that it is proposed to instal a radio set in the centre to supply regular news about the war to the public.

Some notable meetings were held in the large cities to hear distinguished military lectures, e.g. :—

(1) " The Libyan Battle " by Major Roosemal Cocq, M.C., at the " Victory House " Madras under the Presidency of Col. D. M. Reid, M.C., O.B.E.

(2) " The Libyan Battle " by Capt. G. Gould at the Y. M. C. A., Esplanade under the presidency of Dr. Sir Mahomed Usman, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University.

(3) " The Libyan Battle " by Capt. G. Gould at Trichinopoly under the presidency of Rev. Father Jerome D'Souza, S.J. Principal, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

These talks were facinating for soldier and civilian alike as explaining, with much interesting personal anecdote, the see-saw progress of the operations in Cyrenaica.

Leaflets. Leaflets and booklets were distributed during the month as detailed below :

(1) What Women can do (Telugu).
(2) The Bulwarks of our Defence (Hindi).
(3) What to do in an air-raid (English).
(4) Expansion of the Indian Air Force (English).
(5) Broadcast Talk regarding qualities to be cultivated by young men for joining defence forces by Major-General G. N. Molesworth (English).
(6) Great Deeds of Indian Heroes (English).
(7) His Excellency's Broadcast Talk on the allaying of panic and countering rumours (English).
(8) Japan in India.
(9) India must fight Japan.
(10) Why Hitler will lose this war?

Several of the leaflets in English have since been translated in South Indian languages and are being printed for distribution in districts.

Other s. " War in Pictures," " Sappers in Libya, " and " Might of the Merchant Navy "—" Neptune," " Swastika over Italy," " Indians face Japanese," " Vichy—North Africa," and " Indian Information " were also distributed during the month.

War shorts. 20th Century Fox Corporation News reels, " Made in India " (Tamil and Telugu) and " The Changing Face of India "—were distributed and screened during the month.

Posters. "On Careless Talk" received from Government of India were distributed on a restricted scale during the month. Further supply will be distributed on receipt from New Delhi.

A.R.P. Measures. A.R.P. measures are being pushed forward very vigorously in all the classified areas. Special A.R.P. Officers have been or are being appointed for the towns to which A.R.P. measures are being extended and it is expected that complete organizations will soon be ready for action.

MADRAS

The total number of trained wardens in Madras Fortress Area on 31st January 1942 was 4,074. One hundred and thirty-seven persons were under training and 780 others were awaiting training. So far 46 First-Aid courses, 116 Incendiary-Bomb courses and 29 anti-gas courses have been completed. Telephone operators are on duty in the combined depots all the 24 hours and Rescue Party lorries and ambulances are standing by to deal with any emergency.

There are 28 first-aid posts located within the city municipal limits and 4 in the outlying areas in the Chingleput district. Eighty-one doctors, 151 nurses and midwives and 222 first-aiders (all voluntary) have been allocated to the former and 6 doctors, 7 nurses and 12 first-aiders (all voluntary) have been allocated to the latter. Paid first-aiders are being recruited and will be posted permanently to these posts as early as possible.

Besides 46 volunteer first-aid parties, 29 paid parties have been recruited and are permanently stationed in the 7 temporary combined depots. More first-aiders are being recruited and trained to form additional parties.

VIZAGAPATAM

Vizagapatam has now 436 wardens and 282 street fire-fighters. A training course was held during the month for a further batch of Class III Instructors. A.R.P. Propaganda, specially directed towards the uneducated classes, is being conducted by the A.R.P. Instructional staff.

A.R.P. Construction. *Protection of hospitals.*—Profiting by the experience of Rangoon the protection of operation theatres and sand-bagging of the verandah openings of all the wards of the city hospitals are being taken in hand.

2. *Shelters for civil population.*—(*a*) Brick-lined slit trenches are being constructed in all the available Government spaces in the city. Work is in full swing in the several places, and further new sites are being selected. The proposal to cover these trenches with a layer of earth, laid on bamboo matting, seems likely to materialize.

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(*b*) A few samples of street shelters have also been constructed. On receipt of Government of India's standardized designs, construction of shelters in crowded thoroughfares will be proceeded with further.

3. *Execution of works.*—Owing to the pressure of events proposals have been sent for considerable expansion of the special A.R.P. Works Division so that all A.R.P. work can be completed in the shortest possible time.

General.—Works to the value of Rs. 5 lakhs have been programmed for completion before the end of March 1942.

A.R.P. Organisation for Care of Animals Wounded in Air-Raids. To take care of animals wounded or lost as a result of air-raids, the Government have decided to constitute a special A.R.P. section to work in conjunction with the present A.R.P. organization in Madras City. The preliminary scheme drawn up by the Director of Veterinary Services for the Madras City includes the establishment of Animal First-aid Posts, recruitment of Animal-guard officers, and mobile units, decontamination of exposed animals, destruction of stray animals and registration of animals.

The question of introduction of similar schemes in districts is under consideration.

It is hoped that the general public and particularly animal lovers will do all they can to assist in making these schemes successful.

War Injuries Relief Scheme 1942. This scheme provides relief by way of free medical treatment for injured persons and the payment of allowances and pensions under the heads-temporary allowances, disability pensions, and family pensions and children's allowances. The relief extends to persons over 15 years of age and who are engaged in any trade, business, profession, office, employment or vocation and who are wholly or substantially dependent thereon for a livelihood, and to persons, who though temporarily unemployed, are normally so engaged or dependent. The scheme also provides for relief for injuries sustained by Civil Defence Volunteers in the discharge of their duties as such volunteers. The amounts of relief that will be granted have been laid down by the Govenment of India in their Ordinance No. 1 of the 1st January 1942.

WAR INJURIES SCHEME

The Government of Madras have issued a communiqué, dated 16th March 1942, classifying the position in regard to the relief which the War Injuries Scheme affords to members of A.R.P. Services and other private organizations recognized by Government and to persons who are bound to remain at their posts in pursuance of the directions issued under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance.

Nature of relief given under the Scheme The scheme provides for the following kinds of relief :—

(*a*) Temporary allowance if the injury sustained by a person incapacitates him for work for not less than seven consecutive days.

(*b*) Disability pension if the injury sustained causes the person serious and prolonged disablement.

(*c*) Family pension and children's allowances if the person dies as a result of the injury.

(*d*) Free medical treatment.

Persons to whom relief is given The following classes of persons are eligible for relief under the scheme if they sustain injury qualifying for relief :—

(*a*) Members of Civil Defence Organizations, e.g., A.R.P. Services.

(*b*) Persons engaged in any trade, business, profession, office, employment or vocation who are wholly or substantially dependent thereon for a livelihood.

(*c*) Such other person or classes of persons as may be notified in this behalf by the Central Government.

In addition, relief may be given to persons dependent on a person who dies as a result of the injury caused and who has been substantially dependent for his livelihood on a pension, annuity or other income ceasing with his death.

Relief is not admissible to persons falling under clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) above if they are under the age of 15.

Rates of allowances etc Two scales of relief are provided under temporary allowances and disability pensions. Under temporary allowances the higher scale is Rs. 18 per mensem and the lower scale Rs. 13–8–0 per mensem. The amount of disability pension depends on the "percentage of disablement."

The amount of family pension is Rs. 8 per mensem. The amount of child's allowance is Rs. 2 per mensem for each child and in case no family pension is paid the amount is Rs. 3 per mensem for each child.

Persons entitled to the higher scale of relief Members of Civil Defence organizations (i.e., A.R.P. workers), if they sustain any injury as a result of the operations due to war in the performance of their duties as members of such organizations, will be entitled to the higher scale.

Persons engaged in trade, business, profession, office, employment or vocation will be entitled to the higher scale if they come under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance and if they sustain any injury due to war operations.

Penalty for desertion If a member of a civil defence organization fails to be present in the locality as required, he will not be given the relief provided under the scheme.

If a person notified under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance is not present in the locality specified and is convicted for the offence, he will not be eligible for relief provided under the scheme.

Cost of relief The whole cost of relief granted will be borne by the Government of India.

CIVIL PIONEER FORCE TO BE CONSTITUTED IN PROVINCES

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

In view of the emergency that has arisen, the Government of India propose to constitute a Civil Pioneer Force for service in British India, and have promulgated an Ordinance (Ordinance No. X of 1942) for the organization, control and discipline thereof.

Duties of Civil Pioneer Force The Civil Pioneer Force is to be constituted for the purpose of securing the defence of India, the public safety, the maintenance of public order, or for efficient prosecution of war or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community and its duties shall be as follows :—

(*a*) to carry out the construction or demolition of buildings, the clearing of debris, the salvage of property and the rescue of human beings;

(*b*) to carry out constructional work on roads, buildings, docks and aerodromes;

(*c*) to load or unload transport vehicles and vessels;

(*d*) to perform work in factories, workshops and shipyards; and

(*e*) to render such other services as, in the opinion of the Central or a Provincial Government, are necessary or expedient for the purpose aforesaid.

A unit of the Civil Pioneer Force shall be liable to service in any part of the Province, or, if the Central Government so order, outside that Province in any part of British India.

Period of service Every person enrolled in the Force shall, unless discharged or dismissed before the expiry of the period, be bound to serve with the Force for the duration of the war and, if so required, for a period not exceeding one year thereafter, or until he attains the age of 50, whichever is earlier.

But if an enrolled person elects to continue to serve on attaining the age of 50, the period of his enrolment may be extended up to two years by the Provincial Government in the case of Commissioned or Administrative Officers, or by the Officer Commanding the unit in the case of other ranks.

No one who is already employed in any of His Majesty's forces is eligible for appointment.

Terms of service Every enrolled person shall be entitled to receive pay and allowances at the rates laid down from time to time in the Civil Pioneer Force Regulations, 1942, and to free clothing, free rations, free quarters and free medical attention.

There shall be the following classes of officers, with the monthly rates of pay noted against each :—

I. Commissioned Officers—

(*a*) Commandants—Rs. 800—40—1,000.

(*b*) Captains—Rs. 500—25—600.

(*c*) Lieutenants—Rs. 350—25—450.

(*d*) Second Lieutenants—Rs. 250—25—350.

II. Administrative Officers—Rs. 150—20—230.

III. Non-Commissioned Officers—

(*a*) Havildars—Rs. 40.

(*b*) Naiks—Rs. 20.

Head clerks on Rs. 60, clerks on Rs. 45, and civil pioneers and followers of all classes on Rs. 13 per mensem will also be appointed.

For each unit, there shall be one Commandant, 5 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 4 Second Lieutenants, 4 Administrative Officers, 16 Havildars and 32 Naiks.

Further details of other classes comprising the unit are given below with their monthly rates of pay :—

960	Civil Pioneers	Rs.	13	per month.
5	Clerks ..	,,	60	,,
6	Clerks ..	,,	45	,,
21	Orderlies ..	,,	13	,,
4	Tailors ..	,,	13	,,
8	Barbers ..	,,	13	,,
8	Washermen.	,,	13	,,
30	Cooks ..	,,	13	,,
2	Waiters ..	,,	13	,,
1	Masalchi ..	,,	13	,,
28	Water carriers.	,,	13	,,
29	Sweepers ..	,,	13	,,

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Uniform badges, personal equipment Every enrolled person shall wear, when on duty, a uniform of such design, material and colour and such distinguishing badge, as may be fixed by the Provincial Government.

Every Commissioned or Administrative Officer shall be entitled to receive, on being appointed an officer, an outfit allowance of Rs. 400.

The following BADGES OF RANK will be worn in gilt on the shoulder straps of all Commissioned and Administrative Officers :—

Commandant—*Crown.*

Captain—*Three stars.*

Lieutenant.—*Two stars.*

Second Lieutenant—*One star.*

Administrative Officer—*One miniature star.*

When in uniform, Havildars and Naiks shall wear three stripes and two stripes respectively, of a design to be approved by the Provincial Government, on the outside of the upper portion of each form.

Commissioned and Administrative Officers shall be entitled to receive Railway warrants, or travelling allowance, or both, for journeys performed on duty or to join units.

In addition to the rates of pay shown above, every enrolled person will be entitled to receive *batta* at the following monthly rates if employed on service in a war area :—

(1) Commissioned and Administrative Officers—Rs. 20.

(2) All other ranks—Rs. 3–8–0.

Each unit of the Force shall consist of a unit headquarters and not more than four companies, each of four Platoons, and when at full strength will be composed of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and other ranks.

Every enrolled person other than an officer, a clerk or a follower shall be known as a Civil Pioneer.

The local Government have approved the following officers as Claims Officers :—

(1) Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the Presidency Town of Madras.

(2) Subordinate Judges in their respective jurisdictions in the districts.

(3) District Judges in the areas in the districts which do not fall within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Subordinate Judge's Court.

The Claims Officers will decide claims for relief. They will receive direct information from First-aid posts and Dispensaries and Hospitals to enable them to pass orders for relief without delay. The whole cost of relief granted will be borne by the Government of India. Competent medical authorities to whom the Claims Officers can refer any medical questions such as assessment of the percentage of disability will be appointed shortly.

The scheme is one designed for the provision of relief. It is not designed with the intention of compensating for the actual loss resulting from a war injury. No account is therefore taken of the position or income of the person injured before the receipt of the injury but a more or less uniform rate is provided for all. The rate has been fixed as in other countries which have framed schemes for such relief at an amount equivalent to the rate of pension and injury allowances drawn by the lowest paid combatant ranks of the army. Relief is thus to be given for war injuries as also for injuries sustained by Civil Defence Volunteers in the discharge of their duty as such volunteers. Certain normal rates of relief are provided for ordinary cases, but the scale of relief is raised when the injury is a war injury sustained by a Civil Defence Volunteer or by a person compelled by Government to be present in the locality where such injury was sustained.

Amounts of Relief. The amounts of relief are briefly as follows :—

Temporary allowances.—Payable for the period of not more than six months at the rate of Rs. 13-8-0 a month for an adult male (Rs. 18 a month in the case of Civil Defence Volunteers, etc.)

Disability pensions.—For a 100 per cent disability relief will be payable at Rs. 13-8-0 a month for an adult male (Rs. 18 in the case of Civil Defence Volunteers, etc.) and this rate will be reduced where disability is not total. Thus in the case of a 50 per cent disability, normal pension will be half of that payable in the case of total disability. When disablement is not more than 50 per cent, provision is made for the commutation of the allowance at 70 times the monthly payment.

Family pensions and children's allowances.—The family pension is intended for the maintenance of the family as a whole and not for the person who is actually eligible to draw it and the eligible member will be entitled to draw for his life a family pension of Rs. 8 a month. The eligible members are in order of priority—widow, father, mother, legitimate son, and legitimate daughter. In addition, there will be children's allowances at the rate of Rs. 2 a month for male children under 15 and female children under 16, unless married earlier. The children's allowance will be continued in case the child is physically or mentally unable to support himself or herself. Family pensions will not be payable if death occurs more than seven years after the injury is caused.

The normal rates of allowances and pensions for a woman will be 80 per cent of the adult pension and for a person under the age of 18, 75 per cent of the pension otherwise admissible. The pension of a person while under treatment in a hospital will be reduced by 20 per cent.

Certain safeguards and restrictions laid down in the scheme provide that relief will generally be limited to the amount normally earned by the injured person before he sustained the injury. Family pensions and children's allowances together will be limited to the amount which the deceased might have drawn had he qualified for a disability pension assessed on 100 per cent disability.

The same person shall not be eligible to draw two payments under the scheme. If a person is eligible to draw a special pension or allowance from pubic funds, he will be eligible to draw only the excess, if any, of a pension or allowance to which he will be entitled under the scheme. A Civil Defence Volunteer will be debarred completely from relief in cases of desertion of post by such volunteer. Persons unreasonably refusing to undergo medical treatment or operation will generally be not eligible for relief, or the quantum of relief would be suitably reduced.

Payments of pensions and allowances will be made through post offices and will ordinarily be made quarterly and in exceptional cases monthly.

Medical Services. The Surgeon-General reports as follows :—

Recruitment. *I.M.S. Emergency Commission.*—The Provincial Recruitment Committee recommended one general practitioner for an Emergency Commission as specialist in ophthalmology. This application and two others for Emergency Commissions, were recommended to the Director-General, I.M.S.

I.M.S. Womens' Branch.—Five applications have been received from Lady graduates with experience in Ear, Nose and Throat diseases, Radiology, Pathology, X-Ray or Anæsthetics and are under scrutiny.

(2) *I.M.D. Emergency Branch.*—Two temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Madras Medical Subordinate Service volunteered and were relieved to enable them to report for military duty.

Four applicants found suitable for appointment to I.M.S. branch of service were recommended to Director-General of I.M.S.

(3) *Civil doctors in military hospitals.*—For 18 posts fifteen civilian doctors have been appointed to military hospitals in Madras district and the selection of three more men is under the consideration of the Surgeon-General.

(4) *Appointment of medical graduates as Anti-malaria Medical Officers and Science Graduates as anti-malaria Assistants in Military stations in India.*—To meet the requirements of changed conditions in certain military stations in India, during the present war, the Government of India have decided to recruit on a three-year agreement basis a limited number of civilian doctors under 45 years of age for employment as anti-malaria Officers, and also a selected number of science graduates between 20—40 years of age as Anti-malaria Assistants in military stations in India. Applications were invited through advertisements in the newspapers and 150 applications from science graduates, and 50 applications from medical graduates have been received. The response is considered good.

Nursing Services. (1) *Military nursing service.*—During February 1942, 11 applications (5 Government plus 6 private nurses) were received and 12 applications (4 Government plus 8 private) were recommended to the Director-General, I.M.S. Intimation has been received that 7 nurses (3 Government plus 4 private) have been selected for appointment to the service.

Auxiliary nursing service.—During February 1942, 13 candidates were selected and posted to Government Hospital, Royapettah, for training from 9th February 1942. Out of 14 candidates admitted for a 6 weeks' training on 1st January 1942, all were examined and only one failed.

The selection of candidates for training from 1st April 1942 is in progress.

Special Measures for Relief. *Radium.*—The whole stock of Radium recently removed to a mofussil hospital, is kept in a safe room which is under constant guard by the police. Proposals for its use in the treatment of patients are under consideration.

(*b*) *Blood bank.*—A separate blood bank section has been organized in the King Institute, Guindy, and the necessary staff has been sanctioned by Government. The work of bleeding and preparation of plasma is on the increase and though it is not too easy to obtain donors 30,000 c.c. of plasma are now ready in stock. An average of 500 c.c. per case is required, and sufficient plasma for 60 cases is now available. But for the lack of apparatus especially reve-section needles, the work could be speeded up further.

A.R.P. Casualties. *Facilities for the treatment of evacuees and Air Raid and overseas casualties.*—The requisite staff has been sanctioned by Government. Under the scheme, each hospital in the five groups will provide, at two hours notice, 25 per cent of its sanctioned beds-on-floor with mattress, blankets and linen, and an additional 25 per cent by discharging previously noted dischargeable cases, within five days. A further 25 per cent beds will be reserved for A.R.P. by discharge of patients to their homes or by their treatment as out-patients and this 25 per cent can be used for a possible second raid. Out of this total of 75 per cent A.R.P. beds, 25 per cent is allotted for military casualties, whether local or overseas. The estimated total number of beds for A.R.P. throughout the Presidency is nearly 7,226.

No extra staff have so far been sanctioned for the extra 25 per cent floor-mattress beds. All beds (available in 2 hours) are however fully equipped, and a 6 months (in a few cases 18 months) reserve of medicines, drugs, dressings, etc., is available for all the beds. Permission of Government has been sought to stock non-perishable food for 3 months in all Government hospitals in the Madras City, and in vulnerable towns such as (1) Madras, (2) Trichinopoly, (3) Coimbatore, (4) Ootacamund, (5) Conjeeveram, and (6) Rajahmundry.

Medical Relief Units. All District Medical Officers and Civil Assistant Surgeons, and the Superintendents of State hospitals in Madras and Vizagapatam have been asked to organize medical relief units and keep them in readiness to proceed to any adjoining town for the treatment of air raid casualties, should the medical facilities in that town be over-taxed.

The non-medical staff required for three out of six evacuation hospitals to be opened in the Chingleput district have been employed, and are on duty at the Government General Hospital, Madras, ready to proceed on receipt of orders. The extra medical staff will be employed as necessity arises.

A.R.P. Standard Subsidiary scheme for Government hospitals. All Government Hospitals and the Medical Colleges in Madras City and the King Institute, Guindy, have organized their subsidiary schemes. Paid staff of wardens, fire fighters, roof watchers and messengers have been sanctioned for some of these institutions. Weekly practices are regularly held by the Wardens who have undergone the Building Warden's Training courses held recently. Slit trenches have been dug and sand bag baffle-walls have been provided as a protection against splinter and blast. Orders have been issued to remove all glass panes from doors and windows. Sanction has been accorded for the purchase of petromax and hurricane lanterns in all Government hospitals in the vulnerable towns for use in case the electric supply fails. Proposals for providing alternate water-supply arrangements are under consideration. In the meantime, the Superintendents of the Hospitals and Principals of

the Medical Colleges have been asked to provide hand-pumps to the existing wells. They are also being instructed to test the well water and arrange for its chlorination. In accordance with the orders of Government for the provision of quarters to 50 per cent of the menial staff employed in the Hospitals as near the Hospital as possible, a cheap type design prepared by the Consulting Architect to Government has been approved by the Surgeon-General, and the Superintendents of Hospitals have been instructed to get the work executed by the Public Works Department without delay. Slit trenches will also be provided in these quarters. The question of feeding the menials while on duty in the Hospitals during an emergency is also under consideration.

St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade. Eight Medical Officers, one Divisional Superintendent and one Corporal attended the intensive course in A.R.P. and Anti-Gas Measures arranged for delegates from mofussil stations where A.R.P. measures have been introduced. Another two courses of lectures in A.R.P. and Anti-Gas measures have been arranged, commencing from 2nd March 1942 and 16th March 1942, for those from mofussil stations who have not been able to attend the first course of lectures.

An Ambulance Division consisting of 21 members has been formed at Cannanore and another with a strength of 30 at Waltair styled "The Andhra University Division." An Ambulance division at Mangalore is under formation.

Steps are being taken to furnish all the divisions with the equipment necessary.

Permission has now been granted by Headquarters for formation of a special "Transport Section," though Transport work has been in progress since 1940. At present, this section consists entirely of women, some of whom have been recruited from existing Nursing Divisions and some direct. At least two of these lady drivers are on duty at any time of the day or night ready to attend calls, and their services have been in great demand.

There has been close co-operation of the Brigade with the A.R.P. Controller, Madras Fortress area. Four hundred and eighty members of the Madras City Corps have volunteered for A.R.P. duties and signed the A.R.P. Enrolment form.

War Efforts with Reference to A.R.P. Medical. *First-Aid-posts—(a) City.*—For the 28 First-Aid-posts in the City, there are 92 doctors, 164 nurses and midwives and 201 First-Aiders (198 voluntary and 3 paid) have been allocated to these posts. The number of voluntary First-Aiders is reduced by 24 from that of last month which is due to 21 of them from the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, having been released for their Subsidiary Scheme and some having resigned. A big almirah and a new large enamelled sign board with Tamil translation have been provided for all posts. More medical equipments are being supplied as they are obtained from the Red Cross and by local purchase.

(*b*) *Mofussil.*—For the four posts in the outlying areas, there are six doctors, eight nurses and fourteen First-Aiders. Government have recently sanctioned [in G.O. No. 6840 of 1942, dated 9th February 1942] additional equipments for these posts. An indent for the medical equipment is sent to the Medical Stores Depot and the supply is awaited.

First-Aid parties.—There are 91 First-Aid parties, out of which 46 are voluntary and 45 paid. The paid are permanently posted to the 7 temporary combined depots. More paid and voluntary First-Aiders are being recruited and trained to form more parties. Combined practical exercises were held throughout the month. Available medical equipments for 42 parties (parties in each of the 7 temporary depots) are issued in bags and they are kept in the custody of paid Depot Superintendents.

Ambulances.—There are now 22 A.R.P. Ambulances. Seven are being manned by Lady Volunteer drivers and 15 by paid drivers. Out of the 44 attendants available, 27 are voluntary and 17 are paid. More paid attendants are being recruited and trained. All the 22 ambulances have been provided with the authorized equipments except for a few minor items in the satchel.

Cars for parties and for sitting cases.—Out of 207 cars required for transport of First-Aid parties and sitting cases, 60 are now available. Thirty cars purchased and 30 cars offered by volunteers. These are now being used for combined practices. They are all rapidly being fitted with apparatus for carrying two stretchers each.

Mobile units.—The vehicles required for the five Mobile Units have been given to Simpson & Co., for conversion. All the available medical equipments were obtained from Medical Stores and are kept ready. Steps have been taken to get the remaining articles either through the Red Cross or by local purchase. As regards the personnel required for these, the Surgeon-General has been requested to detail the staff from the five Government Hospitals. The vehicles are likely to be completed and will be ready for use in a fortnight.

Civil Defence measures in the districts. Special officers for A.R.P. control were appointed for the two port towns of Negapatam and Tuticorin. Lighting restrictions were tightened up in the towns of Mettur, Suramangalam, and Jagir Ammapaliem village in Salem and in the districts of West

Godavari, Nellore and Malabar. The Collectors of Guntur and Cuddapah report that Civic Guard Corps have been formed in their areas to safeguard internal peace and security. Pamphlets and leaflets on A.R.P. were distributed for the education of the public in all districts.

Recruitment. On a deputation by the Indian Christian Association, it was resolved by the Recruitment Sub-Committee on 6th February 1942 that a representative of that Association be co-opted as a member of the Recruitment Sub-Committee.

Rao Bahadur M. Raman, Secretary, Recruitment Sub-Committee, was appointed as the joint convener of the Sub-Committee to suggest ways and means for the purpose of receiving and accommodating Indian soldiers passing through Madras on leave.

As a large number of military clerks are required, hand bills containing the terms and conditions of service were prepared and circulated to all districts.

The Madras Provincial Selection Board for King's Commissions.—The Board met twice during the month of February 1942, on the 7th and 20th. Out of 53 candidates interviewed, 38 were recommended for Emergency Commissions :—

Land Forces	19
Air Forces	12
Navy	7
	38

Recruitment in Districts. Propaganda for recruitment was intensified in all districts and the selection of men for the several departments of the defence forces continued briskly. The following figures will be of interest, though statistics from several districts are not completely available :

Emergency Commission in Army, Navy and Air Force in the Districts of Chittoor, Chingleput, Madras and Trichinopoly.			39

War Technicians—

Salem	..	17	
Ramnad	..	210	
Chingleput	..	150	
Nilgiris	..	34	
Guntur	..	6	
			417

I.A.O.C. & I.A.S.C.—

Chittoor	..	6	
Tanjore	..	18	
Chingleput	..	44	
			68

Other Categories of Land Force—

Tinnevelly	..	541	
Tanjore	..	3	
Ramnad	..	120	
			664

Welfare Committee. Taluk Welfare Committees continued to function satisfactorily during the month. Several of them paid systematic visits to families of members overseas and arranged to hear and remove complaints. Several of them also arranged for free shows in cinemas for the members of overseas families.

Major Pythian Adams, Deputy Military Vice-President, Bangalore, toured the districts of Guntur, West Godavari and Kurnool, met local committees, heard complaints and helped families of deceased men, while local district officers tendered their usual ready help.

Concessions for the Education of Soldiers' Children. The Government have decided to grant certain educational concessions to the children of soldiers taking part in the present war who are not in affluent circumstances. In this connexion, for the purposes of these concessions they regard as 'soldiers' all persons enrolled under the Indian Army Act whose terms of service include the liability to serve overseas in a theatre of war.

The concessions are the following :—

(1) The children will be exempt from payment of tuition fees in all grades of educational institutions, elementary, secondary and collegiate, arts and professional.

(2) They will be granted an allowance for the purchase of books, etc., up to the limits specified below :—

Elementary schools Rs. 5; secondary schools, primary department, Rs. 5; middle school department (Forms I to III), Rs. 10; high school department (Forms IV to VI), Rs. 20; Arts college: intermediate course, Rs. 40; degree course, Rs. 50; professional colleges and schools—actual cost of books purchased.

(3) A soldier's child, whose fee is remitted in a secondary school, will be admitted to the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination free of fee.

Every student claiming the concession should produce a certificate signed by an officer of the Revenue Department, not lower in rank than a Deputy Tahsildar or Sub-Magistrate, to the effect that he is too poor to continue his studies without the concession.

The concessions will be available in all institutions (general and technical) whether under the management of Government, local bodies or private agencies. The Director of Public Instruction has been authorized to compensate private managements for the loss on account of the grant of exemption from fees to the children of soldiers. The allowance for books, etc., will be disbursed by departmental officers.

Closure of Colleges and Schools in the Madras Fortress area and option to appear for Examination in the Mofussil in view of Prevalent War Conditions. In view of the anxiety expressed by parents and guardians the Syndicate of the Madras University has decided to authorize Principals of Colleges in the Madras Fortress Area as also at Tambaram (but excluding the Medical and Engineering Colleges) to close the classes for all non-examination-going students by 1st March 1942. They have also been permitted to dispense with the ordinary promotion examinations, but may at their discretion promote students on the basis of their past record. They have also undertaken to condone shortage in attendance resulting from the situation.

It was also decided to give Madras students the option of appearing either at Madras or in a mufassal centre for their University examinations provided their intention of changing the centre is notified to the Registrar not later than 25th February.

The Syndicate will also propose the special emergency regulations and ordinances for the approval of the Academic Council to cover any case that may arise in an emergency.

Similarly in view of the prevailing war conditions, Government have advised managements of educational institutions :—

(i) To allow parents who so wish to withdraw all pupils from Standards 1 to 7 and Forms 1 to 3 inclusive at once, their promotions to be based on their previous records. No student so withdrawn will be penalized in the matter of scholarship, fee concessions, etc.

(ii) To hold promotion examinations for Forms IV and V immediately and thereafter to permit parents to take away their children. Pupils so removed will not suffer in regard to scholarships and fee concessions.

(iii) The following centres have been fixed for the S.S.L.C. Public examination in March 1942 for the benefit of candidates who desire to be examined in the mofussil: Guntur, Anantapur, Chittoor, Vellore, Conjeeveram, Chingleput, Cuddalore, Kumbakonam, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, Salem, Calicut and Mangalore.

Candidates choosing any one of the above centres should see that a centre having their mother tongue as the local language is chosen. Those with Chemistry as their 'optional' should not select Anantapur, Conjeeveram, Chingleput, and in respect of boys only Cuddalore. The school authorities have been asked to send in their lists of revised centres by 2nd March 1942.

Training in Army Clothing Production. A training scheme has been started in Madras for instruction in the production of Army clothing under the orders of Government of India. Initially 16 students will be accommodated.

The scheme does not aim at turning out fully trained men, as this usually takes about 5 years: but it is hoped that it will be possible to teach certain aspects of mass production as obtaining in clothing factories. The first course is expected to last from two to three months.

Concurrently with the production training class a shorter course will be conducted for inspectors of outturn.

Organisation of a Sample room for War Supplies in Madras. On the morning of 16th February 1942, His Excellency the Governor opened the sample room of the Department of Supply, Government of India, in the United India Buildings, Esplanade. There was a large gathering of representatives of firms engaged in war supplies and other visitors included Mr. H. M. Hood, Kumararaja Sir M. A. Muthiah Chettiar and Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah.

After welcoming the Governor and Lady Hope, Mr. M. A. Sreenivasan, Controller of Supplies, South India Circle, requested His Excellency to open the sample room in which over 2,000 samples of articles were for view. Mr. Srinivasan gave an account of the origin of the room and added that the samples were intended to show potential producers and suppliers the actual things wanted, especially the more unusual and difficult things. The samples were obtained from many distant arsenals and depots in India. Every one of the samples was a challenge to Indian industrialists and a stimulus to new enterprise.

South India's Supplies. Referring to South India's war supplies, Mr. Srinivasan said that owing to a variety of causes, Madras had not been first in the field of military supplies. Its distance from the headquarters of the purchasing department of the Government of India and from Cawnpore and Alipore, where Government's chief testing centres were situated, placed South India in a less advantageous position to begin with than other provinces nearer to the headquarters. With the creation of a South India Circle of the Supply Department and the appointment of a local inspection staff some of the initial handicaps had been minimized. There was, nevertheless, considerable scope for expansion and development.

"We can now claim" Mr. Srinivasan said "that practically every important factory or mill in South India is engaged on war contracts, large or small. If there are still a few not so engaged, it is not because they lack opportunity and it will not be long before they also are called upon to undertake their share of war supply work.

"Pride of place among the mills engaged on war supplies belongs to Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Perambur, who are practically 100 per cent on war work and whose excellent products are wanted not only in India but also in Australia and New Zealand. The mills of Madura, Bangalore and Coimbatore are also supplying increasing quantities of yarn and textiles. The Ordnance Factory and the great railway workshops are turning out quantities of much needed munitions. Well-known engineering firms in Madras and on the coast are building motor bodies and steel huts as well as scientific instruments and army equipment.

"The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, The Aircraft Factory, the Mysore Government's electric porcelain and silk factories, the Synthetic Ammonia Plant in Mysore, chemical factories in the Madras Presidency, rubber and porcelain factories in Travancore, the tent-making establishment and coir manufacturing works on the West Coast are samples of industries engaged in making things needed for defence purposes. The Clothing Factory is turning out millions of garments and employs thousands of workmen. A harness and saddlery factory is in the process of being established in Madras and in this connection Mr. Wilmot, Director of Leather Manufactures, is now in Madras.

"Besides supplying large quantities of timber and other raw materials, South India is making and supplying an increasing number of war needs, including many things hitherto not produced here, ranging from shark liver oil and golden syrup to parachute silk, camouflage nets and several new surgical and chemical requisitions. The importance of utilizing as fully as possible the capacity of smaller workshops and of cottage industries has been realized and an increasing number of smaller workshops and industries is being harnessed, the limiting factors being equipment, and more recently, supply of materials."

Rs. 10 Crores Orders in South India. The value of orders placed in South India by the Supply Department has risen from an average of about Rs. 25 lakhs per month in the first 18 months of the war to nearly three times that figure in the subsequent months. The figures do not include the large orders placed by the Quartermaster General for supplies such as rice, by the Engineer-in-Chief, by the Railway Board, by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and some other departments.

Thus the total amount of contracts placed in South India by the Department of Supply till now was over Rs. 10 *crores. Heavy orders for cotton textiles and for coir goods aggregating over Rs.* 1½ *crores were received during the past few weeks.*

Complaints were, nevertheless, made that Madras was not getting its share of the total of over Rs. 160 crores of war orders placed in India. It should not be forgotten that the orders included the heavy orders on jute industry of Bengal for sand bags, and Hessian and the huge contracts executed by the Tata Iron and Steel Works. They should also remember the fact that South Indian manufacturers and suppliers had frequently been unable to quote rates that could stand competition with suppliers in Northern India, and in a number of cases, they had not been able to accept orders brought to them even at slightly higher prices than allowed in other centres in the north, with the result the orders had reluctantly to be transferred to other areas.

The samples would show, the speaker concluded, that a good many of them could be made in South India. If the sample room was to lead to results, industrialists and business men should produce counter-samples and offer supplies at competitive rates and the Supply Department should place orders for those articles with them. He hoped that the response from South Indian industry would be worthy of its enlightened leadership and acknowledged talent.

His Excellency the Governor's Support to South Indian Supplies. In his address His Excellency the Governor said that it had given Lady Hope and himself much pleasure to come there and look at the exhibits. Mr. Srinivasan's statement was extremely interesting showing the development of war production in general in India and in particular in South India. There had been great complaints against the inadequacy of the orders given to industrialists and others in South India.

To a certain extent the complaints were true as South India did not get as many orders as possible.

His Excellency added that he would leave Madras on Wednesday for Delhi where he would see many people to push forward the claims of Madras and South India in general.

There was a certain amount of ignorance about the things made in this country, and when he saw the Defence Exhibition Train, he was pleased at the enormous number of things made in India which had been made hitherto in America and other countries. They would find in the sample room that a great deal more was made in India.

He wished that the sample room would be a great success and be visited by many business people, to whom it would be an inspiration to compete with those in northern India. As head of the province, anything he could do to help them in that direction, he would be only too pleased to do.

Maximum Retail Prices of paper fixed. The Madras Government have fixed the maximum retail prices of paper per ream and quire applicable throughout the Province based on the wholesale prices fixed by the Government of India. A notification containing the prices is published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th February 1942. A copy of the list of maximum prices can be obtained on payment from the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

Any person charging a price in excess of that fixed by the Government shall be liable to be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine or with both. No dealer shall withhold paper from sale on demand and on offer of the price fixed by the Government. The notification also requires every dealer holding more than twenty reams of paper to make a declaration of stocks on the 1st and 15th of every month to the Collector of the district in which he is carrying on business.

The public are once again advised that a vigorous economy in the use of paper is essential for stabilizing prices and avoiding shortage of supplies.

Relief Measures for Evacuees from Burma and Malaya. Consequent on the bombing of Rangoon in the early days of the Japanese invasion of Burma and the gradual occupation of the whole of the Malayan Peninsula, batches of evacuees have been arriving in Madras since the middle of January 1942. Of these, 3,458 arrived up to the end of January 1942 and 8,233 in the course of February 1942. The arrivals on 19th February 1942 which numbered 4,000 included three Japanese prisoners and some North Indians and Europeans also. Six hundred and twenty arrived *via* Calcutta. Mr. A. V. Pai, Under Secretary, Overseas Department of the Government of India, came to Madras on 19th February 1942 to inspect the arrangements for the comforts of evacuees. The evacuees are received and accommodated in passenger sheds in Port Trust premises. The Protector of Emigrants, Madras, arranges for meals, railway fares and allowances to all those who are not able to pay them. He also arranges for accommodation in trains. Arrangements have been also made for the exchange of Malayan and Burmese currency in the harbour. A dressing station has been opened. A doctor and nurses are in attendance when ships arrive. Inspecting Officers of the Public Health Department look after sanitary arrangements.

A non-official committee with the Mayor at the head is co-operating with the official staff. This committee collects funds and provides refreshments to evacuees, and they are now being urged to undertake the provision of clothing to those who are really in need of it.

Under instructions from the Government of India the cost of meals, railway fare and batta is being given as an advance, which those receiving it undertake to repay. The cost, at present, is debited to the Government of India. So far there has been no difficulty in financing the arrangements.

The need for finding occupations or providing camps for evacuees has not yet arisen because so far all have elected to go to specified destinations where they have relatives or friends.

Grants in aid to Students dependent on Remittances from Burma and Malaya. It was brought to the notice of Government that there are students in schools and colleges in this Presidency who are dependent on their parents in Malaya and Burma for remittances. The course of the war has put an end to many of these remittances. The Government have therefore authorized the Director of Public Instruction to make advances to such students to cover school or college fees and maintenance expenses. He will ask managements of institutions to allow such students to continue their studies until the necessary enquiries have been made and the money has been advanced to the students. The Government trust that this will be done expeditiously.

Miscellaneous. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General), Chepauk, reports that the Department has so far sent 11 binoculars to the Government of India for the use of the Defence Department.

The Sanitary Engineer to Government states that four of the clerks of his office have been trained in the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society as "accountants and salesmen" under "organization of supplies—Madras City—Emergency sale of food stuffs."

The Director of Public Health says that the chief war effort of the Department consisted of services and activities in the sale of raffle tickets, collection of used service stamps, appeals for support for Defence Loans and

Defence Savings Certificates, propaganda for recruitment, exhibitions of newsreels and magic lantern slides in villages, training in First Aid, and numerous subjects relating to A.R.P.

Supply of three sets of Taluk maps to Collectors.—Government propose to sanction the supply to Collectors of three sets of maps of the Taluks in their respective districts for the purpose of marking in them the reading circles in the districts.

Loan of prismatic compasses to the Commander, Headquarters, Madras Area.—The Government have sanctioned for the duration of the war the loan of four prismatic compasses for the use of the Defence Department to the Commander, Headquarters, Madras Area.

Expansion of Broadcasting—Increasing demand for Rural Radio sets.

The Government review on the administration report of the Broadcasting Department for the year ending with 31st August 1941 refers to the demand for rural municipal radio sets as follows :—

"There has been an increased demand for rural and municipal radio sets. The incease in the former is in no small measure due to the concession granted in March last" which is referred to below. Sixty-seven rural sets were installed in 1939–40. Seventy-three were installed during the year under report and orders for more are receiving attention. Up to 31st August 1941, 202 rural sets and 72 municipal sets were installed by the Department. It is further recorded that Municipalities and Panchayat Boards have established sets without the aid of the Department. Out of 83 municipalities in the Province 10 have no radio sets and it is hoped that they will fall into line with the rest.

"In March last with a view to carry authentic news of progress of the war to rural population the Government sanctioned the payment of half the cost of 300 additional rural radio sets and half the maintenance charges of all rural radio sets for the duration of the war. Four hundred Panchayat Boards have applied for the concession. With the installation of these 300 sets, the Provincial Broadcasting Department will have under its control over 450 radio sets in rural areas, an expansion in an essential branch of administration not so far reached by any other province in India."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—ALL-INDIA RADIO, MADRAS CENTRE.

MADRAS WAR EFFORT—MONTHLY REVIEW FOR FEBRUARY 1942.

February was a month of unexpected happenings, but no one who takes a sensible and long-sighted view of things can doubt the ultimate defeat of Japan and her partners, or give quarter to pessimism. A number of talks, based on hard facts and experience, pointing out the urgent need for realism in thought and action, were broadcast this month.

First among these we mention Mr. R. Ramani's talk, "No need for Panic", broadcast on the 12th. Mr. Ramani had just returned from Kuala Lampur, and spoke from actual experience of conditions in Malaya. "Nothing is wasted in such prodigious quantities during war" he said, "as fear". He observed that normal, civilian life went on as usual in the Federated Malay States right to the last, and reminded listeners that they would be helping themselves best by co-operating fully with the Government in all possible ways and not by giving way to blind panic. A rebroadcast of Lord Hailey's "Talk to India" (B.B.C.) on the significance of the fall of Singapore, and a number of talks in all the main South Indian languages on the present situation and its probable issues, followed this broadcast.

Mr. Justice P. Venkataramana Rao, Dr. V. K. John, Mr. O. R. Underhill and Mr. Justice Mockett broadcast talks on "The Common Cause" during this month. Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow's address to the women of India was relayed on the 18th and rebroadcasts of Mr. Churchill's talk and President Roosevelt's "Fireside Chat" broadcast on the 16th and 24th. On the 21st the A.R.P. Publicity Officer, broadcast a talk titled "Taking Shelter", the first of a series of weekly talks on A.R.P. On the 28th he answered questions on air raid precautions. In addition talks in South Indian languages on what one should do and what one should not during an air raid were broadcast from here. We would also mention the relay of a talk by Sir Archibald Clark Kerr entitled "China Behind the Front", Miss Violet Jesudoss's broadcast on Nazi atrocities in Europe, Mrs. L. Pithavadian's talk on the part of Russian women in this war, Mr. T. A. V. Nathan's talk on German atrocities in Russia, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's "Prapanchasameeksha", a talk on the need for national economy by Dr. P. S. Nayudu ("Waste not, want not") and Mr. M. Ruthnaswamy's analysis of Japanese decadence and Chinese integrity ("Japan and China"), among the talks of the month.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—ALL-INDIA RADIO, MADRAS CENTRE.

SUMMARY OF TOPICAL PROGRAMMES FROM 16th MARCH TO 15th APRIL 1942.

16th March 1942—

2–30 p.m.	News Magazine	English.
6–05 p.m.	Kalachakra	Kannada.
6–30 p.m.	Topical talk	Telugu.
7–00 p.m.	In Czechoslovakia	Tamil.

17th March 1942—

6–05 p.m.	Lokavarta	Malayalam.
9–45 p.m.	The Axis Speaks..	English.

18th March 1942—

6–05 p.m.	Kalachakra	Kannada.
6–30 p.m.	Topical talk	Telugu.
7–00 p.m.	The Two Ocean Navy	Tamil.
9–00 p.m.	The Common Cause	English.

19th March 1942—

7–50 a.m.	Topical talk	Tamil.
6–05 p.m.	Lokavartha	Malayalam.
6–30 p.m.	Topical talk	Telugu.
7–00 p.m.	Prapancha Sameeksha	Telugu.

20th March 1942—

6–05 p.m.	Kalachakra	Kannada.
6–30 p.m.	Topical talk	Telugu.
7–00 p.m.	Ulagappokku	Tamil.
9–00 p.m.	World affairs	English.

21st March 1942—

6–15 p.m.	Yuddha Gathi	Tamil.

22nd March 1942—

9–00 p.m.	American Commentary	English.

23rd March 1942—

6–05 p.m.	Kalachakra	Kannada.
6–30 p.m.	Topical talk	Telugu.
7–00 p.m.	The Pacific Scene—3, Indo-China	Tamil.
9–45 p.m.	Currents of War	English.

24th March 1942—

7–50 a.m.	Topical talk	Tamil.
1–35 p.m.	Indian Women and the War	Tamil.
6–05 p.m.	Lokavartha	Malayalam.
6–30 p.m.	Topical talk	Telugu.
7–00 p.m.	Turbulent Victims—The Determined Dutch ..	Telugu.
9–45 p.m.	Our Growing Power : In Land	English.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—ALL-INDIA RADIO, MADRAS CENTRE—*cont.*

SUMMARY OF TOPICAL PROGRAMMES FROM 16th MARCH TO 15th APRIL 1942—*cont.*

25th March 1942—

6–05 p.m.	Kalachakra	Kannada.
6–30 p.m.	Topical talk	Telugu.
9–00 p.m.	The Common Cause	English.

26th March 1942—

7–50 a.m.	Topical talk	Tamil.
6–05 p.m.	Lokavartha	Malayalam.
7–00 p.m.	Prapancha Sameeksha	Telugu.

27th March 1942—

6–05 p.m.	Kalachakra	Kannada.
6–30 p.m.	Topical talk	Telugu.
7–00 p.m.	Ulagappokku	Tamil.
9–00 p.m.	World affairs	English.

28th March 1942—

6–15 p.m.	Yuddha Gati	Telugu.

29th March 1942—

9–00 p.m.	American Commentary	English.

30th March 1942—

6–05 p.m.	Kalachakra	Kannada.
6–30 p.m.	Topical talk	Telugu.
7–00 p.m.	War in the Air	Tamil.

31st March 1942—

7–50 a.m.	Topical talk	Tamil.
6–05 p.m.	Lokavartha	Malayalam.
6–30 p.m.	Topical talk	Telugu.
7–00 p.m.	The World in Arms : 3 Britain	Telugu.
9–45 p.m.	The Axis Speaks	English.

1st April 1942—

6–10 p.m.	Kalachakra	Kannada.
6–30 p.m.	Topical Talk	Telugu.
9–00 p.m.	The Common Cause	English.

2nd April 1942—

7–50 a.m.	Topical Talk	Tamil.
6–10 p.m.	Lokavarta	Malayalam.
6–30 p.m.	Topical Talk	Telugu.
7–00 p.m.	Prapanchasameeksha	Telugu.
9–45 p.m.	"That reminds me"—Anecdotes about the War.	English.

3rd April 1942—

6–10 p.m.	Kalachakra	Kannada.
6–39 p.m.	Topical Talk	Telugu.
7–00 p.m.	Ulagapokku	Tamil.
9–00 p.m.	World Affairs	English.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—ALL-INDIA RADIO—MADRAS CENTRAL—*cont.*

SUMMARY OF TOPICAL PROGRAMMES FROM 16th MARCH TO 15th APRIL 1942—*cont.*

4th April 1942—		
6–20 p.m.	Yuddha Gati	Tamil.
5th April 1942—		
9–00 p.m.	American Commentary	English.
6th April 1942—		
6–10 p.m,	Kalachakra	Kannada.
6–30 p.m.	Topical Talk	Telugu.
7–00 p.m.	America's Natural Resources	Tamil.
9–45 p.m.	At Home in the Blackout : 1. Reading ..	English.
7th April 1942.		
7–50 a.m.	Topical Talk	Tamil.
6–10 p.m.	Lokavarta	Malayalam.
6–30 p.m.	Topical talk	Telugu.
7–00 p.m.	America our Ally	Telugu.
9–00 p.m.	Currents of War	English.
8th April 1942.		
8–50 a.m.	Topical talk	Tamil.
6–10 p.m.	Lokavarta	Malayalam.
7–00 p.m.	Prapanchasameeksha	Telugu
9–45 p.m.	America Intervenes	English.
10th April 1942.		
6–10 p.m.	Kalachakra	Kanarese.
6–30 p.m.	Topical talk	Telugu.
7–00 p.m.	Ulagappokku	Tamil.
9–00 p.m.	World Affairs	English.
11th April 1942.		
6–20 p.m.	Yuddha Gati	Telugu.
12th April 1942.		
9–00 p.m.	American Commentary	English.
13th April 1942.		
6–10 p.m.	Kalachakra	Kanarese.
6–30 p.m.	Topical talk	Telugu.
9–45 p.m.	Facing the Blitz	English.
14th April 1942.		
7–50 a.m.	Topical talk	Tamil.
6–10 p.m.	Lokavarta	Malayalam.
6–30 p.m.	Topical talk	Telugu.
7–00 p.m.	Are we ready ?—1. Civil Defence in Town ..	Telugu.
9–00 p.m.	The Axis speaks	English.
15th April 1942.		
6–10 p.m.	Kalachakra	Kanarese.
6–30 p.m.	Topical talk	Telugu.
7–00 p.m.	War and the Sciences—1. Social Science ..	Tamil.
9–00 p.m.	The Common Cause	English.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—ALL-INDIA RADIO—TRICHINOPOLY.

Programmes bearing on War scheduled for broadcast from the Trichinopoly Centre of All-India Radio.

FROM 16th MARCH TO 15th APRIL 1942.

March 1942.

Monday, 16th ..	2-05 p.m.	Educational Broadcast. Democracy at work and war : 3. in the Dominions. Talk in Tamil by T. D. Meenakshi Sundaram.
	7-00 ,,	A.R.P. and Rescue services : Talk in English by A. V. Jansen, Special A.R.P. Officer, Trichinopoly. Followed by translation in Tamil.
	7-15 ,,	News reel : Feature in Tamil.
	7-33 ,,	Topical item : Talk in Tamil.
Tuesday, 17th ..	7-15 ,,	Ourselves and the War : Talk in Tamil by T. P. Vedachalam : Contributed by the Dt. War Committee.
	7-33 ,,	Topical item : Talk in Tamil.
Wednesday, 18th ..	7-15 ,,	From the News : Feature in Tamil.
	7-33 ,,	Topical item : Talk in Tamil.
Thursday, 19th ..	7-15 ,,	Background to the News.
	7-33 ,,	Topical item : Talk in Tamil.
Friday, 20th ..	2-05 ,,	Educational Broadcast : It's News : News play. History is Made : Talk in Tamil by I. D. Vedakkan.
	7-10 ,,	Topical item : Talk in Tamil.
	8-30 ,,	World Affairs : B.B.C. Talk (Electrical Recording).
Saturday, 21st ..	7-00 ,,	Topical item : Talk in Tamil.
	7-15 ,,	Indian Labour Problem : 3. Indian Labour and the War : Talk in Tamil by S. R. Varadarajalu.
Sunday, 22nd ..	7-10 ,,	From the News : Talk in Tamil.
	7-15 ,,	World shipping : 3. Naval construction and convoying of trade : Talk in Tamil by K. M. Balasubramaniam.
	9-00 ,,	American Commentary : Electrical Recording of Talk Broadcast earlier from B.B.C.
Monday, 23rd ..	7-00 ,,	A.R.P. First Aid and casualty services : Talk in English by Dr. G. J. Pacheco, D.M.O., Trichinopoly, followed by translation in Tamil.
	7-15 ,,	News reel.
Tuesday, 24th ..	7-05 ,,	Ourselves and the War : Talk in Tamil : Contributed by the District War Committee.
	7-30 ,,	From the News : Topical item in Tamil.
Wednesday, 25th ..	7-15 ,,	From the News : Topical feature in Tamil.
	7-33 ,,	Topical item : Talk in Tamil.
Thursday, 26th ..	7-15 ,,	Background to the News : Talk in Tamil.
	7-33 ,,	Topical item : Talk in Tamil.
Friday, 27th ..	7-10 ,,	From the News : Talk in Tamil.
	8-30 ,,	World Affairs : B.B.C. Talk (Electrical Recording).
Saturday, 28th ..	7-03 ,,	Topical item : Talk in Tamil.
	7-15 ,,	Growing strength : 3. Civilians' War : Talk in Tamil by P. K. Shanmukhanathan.
Sunday, 29th ..	7-10 ,,	From the News : Topical item in Tamil.
	7-15 ,,	Soldier clerks in the Royal Indian Army Service corps : Feature in Tamil.
Monday, 30th ..	7-15 ,,	News reel : Feature in Tamil.
	7-30 ,,	A.R.P. and Fire Fighting : Talk in English by Mr. A. V. Jansen, Special A.R.P. Officer, Trichinopoly, followed by translation in Tamil.
Tuesday, 31st ..	7-15 ,,	Ourselves and the War : Talk.
	7-33 ,,	Topical item : Talk in Tamil.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—ALL-INDIA RADIO—TRICHINOPOLY—*cont.*

Programmes bearing on War scheduled for broadcast from the Trichinopoly Centre of All-India Radio—*cont.*

FROM 16th MARCH TO 15th APRIL 1942—*cont.*

April 1942.		
Wednesday, 1st ..	7-15 p.m.	From the News : Feature in Tamil.
	7-33 ,,	Topical item : Talk in Tamil.
Thursday, 2nd ..	7-15 ,,	Background to the News : Talk in Tamil.
	7-33 ,,	Topical item : Talk in Tamil.
Friday, 3rd ..	2-20 ,, to 2-30 ,,	Summer School : History is Made : Weekly topical talk on peoples and places in the News.
	7-33 ,,	Topical item : Talk in Tamil.
Saturday, 4th ..	7-33 ,,	Topical item : Talk in Tamil.
Sunday, 5th ..	7-15 ,,	Total War : 1. North Africa : Talk in Tamil.
	7-33 ,,	Topical item : Talk in Tamil.
	9-00 ,,	American Commentary : Electrical Recording of B.B.C. Talk.
Monday, 6th ..	7-00 ,,	A.R.P. and demolition work : Talk in English by P. Subramanyam, Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly, followed by translation in Tamil.
	7-15 ,,	News reel : Feature in Tamil.
Tuesday, 7th ..	7-15 ,,	Ourselves and the War : Talk in Tamil. Contributed by the District War Committee.
	7-33 ,,	Topical item : Talk in Tamil.
Wednesday, 8th ..	7-15 ,,	From the News : Feature in Tamil.
	7-33 ,,	Topical item : Talk in Tamil.
Thursday, 9th ..	7-15 ,,	Background to the News : Talk in Tamil.
	7-33 ,,	Topical item : Talk in Tamil.
Friday, 10th ..	2-20 ,, to 2-30 ,,	Summer School : History is Made : Weekly topical talk on peoples and places in the news.
	7-15 ,,	Victory in the Making : 1. The American Anvil : Talk Tamil.
	7-33 ,,	Topical item : Talk in Tamil.
Saturday, 11th ..	7-33 ,,	Topical item : Talk in Tamil.
Sunday, 12th ..	7-15 ,,	Grand Alliance : 1. The Parties : Talk in Tamil.
	7-33 ,,	Topical Talk in Tamil.
	9-00 ,,	American Commentary : Electrical Recording of B.B.C. Talk.
Monday, 13th ..	7-00 ,,	A.R.P. and instructions to the public as to how to take shelter in an Air Raid : Talk in English by Mr. S. K. Chettur, Collector and District Magistrate, Trichinopoly, followed by translation in Tamil.
	7-15 ,,	News reel : Feature in Tamil.
	7-33 ,,	Topical item : Talk in Tamil.
Tuesday, 14th	7-15 ,,	Ourselves and the War : Talk in Tamil : Contributed by the District War Committee.
	7-33 ,,	Topical item : Talk in Tamil.
Wednesday, 15th ..	7-15 ,,	From the News : Feature in Tamil.
	7-33 ,,	Topical item : Talk in Tamil.
Daily ..	6-05 ,, to 6-30 ,,	Topical Talk in Tamil in the Rural Programmes (except on Mondays).
	9-55 ,,	Listening Post : Relayed from B.B.C.

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